AUGUST, 1779. THE NUMB. 2565.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1779.

FOR THE *PENNSYLVANIA* GAZETTE.

[NUMBER VI.]

HAVING ſhewn the impropriety of a connection with *Great-Britain*, it remains that I now more immediately addreſs myſelf to conſider our ſituation with regard to our new neighbour *France*, and to point out the advantages that muſt ariſe from a good underſtanding with her. And indeed, if, as many good men ſeem to fear, there are thoſe in theſe States who are greatly active, by every art, to put miſchief between us, ſurely it becomes the duty of every one who can expreſs a thought upon paper, to endeavour to prevent it. This cannot be better done, than by explaining properly the circumſtances and the grounds of the connection, and by endeavouring to keep alive our gratitude and good-will on both ſides.

When we take a retroſpective view of the ſituation in which we found ourſelves at the commencement of the war, it has been uſual to ſay that we were without arms, without ammunition, and without cloathing; and tho' the repetition of any ſett of words muſt become tireſome, yet theſe above all others, tho' frequently repeated, may be tolerable, becauſe they are in themſelves ſtrong and pithy, and ſerve to excite our attention to Divine Providence, who has raiſed us from a low eſtate to what we now are, an Independent people amongſt the nations of the earth. It was a cuſtom eſtabliſhed by the ceremonial law amongſt the Jews, to repeat, every third year, in the Temple, a kind of recollective confeſſional, beginning with theſe words—"My father was a Syrian, ready to periſh;" meaning Jacob, who had ſent down his ſons to buy corn in Egypt. In like manner it may be our language, not every third year, but every year of our lives,—my father was an American, by the formidable armament of Britain, "ready to periſh," when he was without the means, and without the ſkill of war. His only hope was in the Great Director of the affairs of men, that he would be pleaſed, firſt, to inſpire us with courage and fortitude in our defence—and ſecond, that he would diſpoſe the heart of ſome foreign power to appear in our behalf.

France was the only power from whom we had any reaſon to expect aſſiſtance; for ſhe alone had the means, or the inclination, to oppoſe Great-Britain, victorious from a former war, and greatly ſtrengthened in her dominion of the ſea. France was the antient and determined enemy of Britain; and though ſhe might not chuſe to riſk her ſafety to effect it, yet certainly ſhe would rejoice to ſee America ſeparated from the dominion of that Iſland.

While France had not yet interpoſed in our behalf, what were the alternate tides of our hopes and fears that ſhe might, or that ſhe might not interpoſe. It was the opinion of many perſons, even well-affected to our cauſe, that ſhe would not interpoſe: For, ſaid they, ſhe is wiſe and politic, and Britain has it in her power to bid more for her neutrality, than we can poſſibly bid for her aſſiſtance. All that we can propoſe to her is a mere negative advantage, the ceaſing to be connected with Great-Britain; whereas, on the other hand, Britain has it in her power to offer her ſettlements in the Eaſt-Indies, ſettlements in the Weſt-Indies, poſſeſſions on the coaſt of Africa, an enlargement of her right to the fiſheries on the Banks of Newfoundland, the reſtitution of Canada, and many particular excluſive advantages of commerce, which cannot be eaſily enumerated.

Theſe conſiderations were, I muſt confeſs, greatly diſcouraging; and there were few amongſt us who did not look upon it as an equal chance, whether France would or would not appear decidedly in our behalf. It is true every good whig, like the prudent leader of a faithful band, endeavoured to put the beſt countenance upon the matter, and to ſpeak of it as a thing extremely probable, nay almoſt certain, that ſhe would decidedly eſpouſe our cauſe. But I know that thoſe in our councils, who had the beſt opportunity of knowing the induſtry of Britain, and the offers ſhe had made, and was about to make to this power, were greatly apprehenſive of what might be the iſſue. It was poſſible, that in the violence of her reſentment to a people whom not to be able to ſubdue was greatly irritating to her pride, ſhe might propoſe even to divide our territory, and to give the one half, as we ſay in common life, for help to ſubdue the whole.

Apprehenſions of this kind, however in the nature of the circumſtances reaſonably founded, were conſiderably removed when we began to perceive, by many evidences, that the affections of the French nation were engaged in our behalf. It was not yet to be diſcovered whether ſhe would take an active part for us, but there was every reaſon to believe that ſhe would, by no offers, be induced to take an active part againſt us.

When, from more confirmed evidences of affections in the people and the Court of France, the Congreſs were led to entertain the hope of her aſſiſtance, it gave a new ſpring of energy to our exertions. In a declaration of this honourable body to the people of America, July 5, 1775, I do well recollect that ſentence, forcible in its impreſſion, and durable in its remembrance, "foreign aſſiſtance is undoubtedly attainable." This ſentence in that maſterly performance, ſaid to be written by his Excellency the preſent Preſident of Congreſs, Mr. Jay, paſſed like the voice of an Archangel through the continent, and was more to animate us to reſiſtance than a thouſand arguments. The words of this ſentence, like the bright ſtones in the breaſt plate of Aaron, were the urim and the thummim, the light and the perfection of our reſolutions. We may talk what we will of pamphlets and publications in the papers, and without doubt theſe did great good; but I can ſay for myſelf, what I believe others can ſay for themſelves, that this ſingle ſentence, conſiſting of five words, did more to convert me to the doctrine of independence, than all the pamphlets that were ever written. Pamphlets and publications were well enough in their place, to addreſs the paſſions of the people; but theſe few words, expreſſed in a ſimple language, contained a ſubſtance of thought that alone could encourage to attempt the bourne of a new exiſtence.

There was no friend to his country ever doubted but that independence was our happineſs, if it could be effected; but the point was, whether, without the aſſiſtance of a foreign power, we could be able to effect it. It was the opinion of moſt men who thought while they ſpoke, that we could not, unleſs heaven itſelf was almoſt miraculouſly to interpoſe. But it was a plain caſe, that while we continued to acknowledge our dependence on Britain, and debated with her only about the line of that dependence, we had no reaſon to expect the aſſiſtance of any power whatſoever. On the other hand, having ſome good ground to expect that aſſiſtance, the declaration of our independence became a wiſe and a ſalutary, becauſe it was a juſt and a ſafe meaſure.

The declaration took place on the memorable fourth of July, 1776, which has become an æra with us in America, that may be as famous as that of Nabounaſar of the Aſſyrians, or the Hegeira of the Saracens, or any other that the world has ever yet known. At this time we had no engagement, or expreſs promiſe from the Court of France; but from many evidences of her good-will and affection for our cauſe, there was every reaſon to believe that ſhe would, in due time, appear in our behalf. We had now ceaſed to be conſidered by her as the ſubjects of Great Britain; and it was conſidered perfectly conſiſtent with the laws of nations, and the rights of independent States, to aſſiſt us. Never before, that ſhe might avoid every poſſible ground of a charge againſt her among the powers of Europe, of which, as a nation reſpiring from many wars, and loving peace, ſhe was greatly careful, ſhe did not all at once acknowledge our independence. But now that we had been in full poſſeſſion of it for ſome time, and what was requiſite to be known, we had given convincing proofs that we were in earneſt in declaring that we would adhere to it.—on the 6th of February, 1778, ſhe entered into a treaty of alliance, and of amity and commerce with us, the direct end and object of which was, as is expreſſed in the treaty, "to maintain effectually, the liberty, ſovereignty, and independence of theſe United States."

During that period, which elapſed between the declaration of our independence and the acknowledgment of it by the Court of France, our hemiſphere was greatly clouded, and every breaſt was filled with anxiety. With what ſollicitude did we often run to a member of Congreſs, to know if the packet, which was ſaid to have come to hand, had brought any intelligence of this event? When any veſſel had arrived in our harbours, with what avidity did we drink in the half conjectured ſtory of a ſpeedy interpoſition on the ſide of France? There was not a friend of his country at that time, that would not have thought this nation deſerving of the love and warmeſt affection, and ſteady truſt and adherence of America for ever, on condition that ſhe would declare for us.

The convention of Saratoga was indeed brilliant, and, like the affair of Trenton, formed a bright æra in the chronology of our ſucceſs; but nevertheleſs, to thoſe well acquainted with the every day deranging ſtate of our finances, with the ruined condition of our fleet, on which alone we had hitherto depended to ſupply us with cloathing and with ammunition from foreign ſhores, our affairs wore a lowering aſpect; and I well remember, that when "for many days no ſun of alliance had yet appeared," the ſtouteſt and moſt intrepid ſpirits in our country were not without their apprehenſions. It was a ſhort time, after the alliance was announced to us, that a worthy member of Congreſs, in a converſation which led us to ſpeak of the great diſtreſs from which it had relieved us, ſaid to me, putting his hand upon his breaſt, "you ſee, Sir to what a ſkeleton I am reduced, owing not to any indiſpoſition, but to the ſore anxiety I have felt for the uncertain ſtate of our affairs."

No wonder then that on the annunciation of this happy event, there was an illumination, not of the buildings only, but alſo of the hearts and countenances of every good American.

The alliance, the alliance, was repeated from mouth to mouth, and in every publication. France was noble and generous, and more diſintereſted than any people had ever been in any treaty ſince the world began. She was timely in her interpoſition, and ſhe was juſt and truly wiſe, in the fair and equal terms of the treaty into which ſhe had entered with us.

This was not the language of our lips only, but of our hearts alſo; for I am bold and confident in aſſerting it, that though there may be men who, from antient diſaffection, or from other cauſes more lately operating, are enemies to the alliance, yet the people of America are honeſt; and though, as is natural to the human heart, the fervour of their affection may a little have ſubſided, yet the love of the alliance has penetrated deeper, and though it may not be ſpoken of at this day with ſo much rapture in every converſation, yet it is felt with a ſtronger, more intenſe, and more ſtedfaſt attachment. When a man is warm with any feeling, he is apt to paint things ſtrongly; and therefore it is poſſible that I may ſomewhat have depreſſed the ſituation of America, and advanced the interpoſition of the court of France. But ſurely any friend to his country will eaſily forgive this, when he conſiders that it is the daily practice of our enemies, the diſaffected perſons of the ſeveral ſtates, under great ſhew of zeal for the honour of America, to throw out hints that ſhe might have done as well without France,—and that ſhe ſtood in no need of her aſſiſtance.

Againſt thoſe men who, by any artifice, may be diſpoſed to weaken that affection which we entertain for this nation, it is proper that we lift up a ſtandard. O men of America, I am perſuaded it is not your intention, nor will you ever ſuffer a few ingrates to eat out the vitals of your dear bought liberty, by deſtroying that which is a noble and permanent ſupport of it, your connection with a great nation. If there are ſome amongſt you ſo loſt to all ſenſe of honour, as to entertain the fury of ingratitude within their breaſts, yet certainly it is not yet politic to be ungrateful. Let theſe men wait at leaſt until it is conſiſtent with your ſafety; let them not endanger your exiſtence as a people, at the ſame time that they excite you to give up your honour. Is it time to be directed by the impreſſions of ill-deſigning men, when Hannibal is yet at your gates; when that very enemy, againſt whom you have ſought aſſiſtance, is yet within your borders. It is not time, O Americans! and it becomes you, while you exert your own powers in your defence, that you cultivate the affection of the nation which has taken you by the hand in this debate.

There may be thoſe amongſt you, conſcious of your own honeſty and not ſuſpecting that of others, who may be ready to declare to me, that you cannot apprehend that there is ſo much danger of hoſtility meditated; and that I may as well call upon you not to pull down the Allegany mountain, a thing you have no thought of attempting, as to diſſuade you from [illegible] which you look upon to be greatly your happineſs. I make no doubt but that this, in the honeſty of your hearts, may be your opinion; but you will eaſily conceive that it is not impoſſible for men to be made, unwarily, the inſtruments of that injury which originates from the diſaffection and malevolence of others, and which they, not in the moſt diſtant idea, had ever entertained in their minds. For this reaſon it will be neceſſary that you be upon your guard, and though I do not mean to deſcend to particulars, yet I muſt beg you to conſider, that as the cauſe of France is your cauſe, ſo her honour is your honour; and the man who ſtrikes at the one, with the ſame blow, makes a ſtroke at the other.

If you ſhall be ſo wiſe as to cultivate the friendſhip of this nation, ſhe will carry you glorioufly and triumphantly through the war; nor will the advantages of your connection ceaſe even when peace ſhall have been eſtabliſhed. For as ſhe is, without queſtion, the moſt enlightened nation of the world, her friendſhip will be a continual honour to you. She will introduce you to the beſt company in the world; ſhe will place you by her ſide; and you may ſhortly be as far before Great-Britain in letters, in poliſhed manners and ſocial behaviour, and in every grace that adorns humanity, as you are now before her in the juſtice of your cauſe, and the bravery with which you have aſſerted it.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

Publiſhed every Wedneſday Morning,
by STYNER & CIST, PRINTERS, in Second-ſtreet,
four Doors above Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia,
A GERMAN NEWS-PAPER,
INTITULED
Philadelphiſches
Staatsregiſter.

N. B. Advertiſements for the above Paper will be carefully tranſlated and inſerted.

Said STYNER and CIST have for Sale GERMAN ALMANACKS for the Year 1780, by the Hundred, Dozen, or ſmaller Quantity; alſo Engliſh and German School-Books, Stationary, &c. &c.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, the 23d of July laſt, a light bay HORSE, 14 hands high, 3 years old, a ſtar in his forehead, a black mane and ſhort ſwitch tail, ſhod before, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JOHN LUGER, Butcher.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Southampton township, Bucks county, on the 30th of June laſt, a BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, 4 years old, trots and canters well, has a black mane and tail, his mane hangs on the near ſide; he has been uſed to the collar. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ MATTHEW BANES.

From Rivington's and Gaine's New-York Papers.

L O N D O N.

May 5. At a Court Martial aſſembled on board the Sandwich, in Portſmouth harbour, for the trial of Sir Hugh Palliſer, Bart. Vice-Admiral of the Blue, held from the 12th of April until May the 5th, every day, Sundays excepted, purſuant to an order from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, directed to George Darby, Eſq; Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and ſecond in command of the ſhips in Portſmouth harbour and Spithead.

"The minutes of the late court martial held on Admiral Keppel being laid before the court, and there appearing ſeveral facts reſpecting the conduct of Vice-Admiral Sir Hugh Palliſer, on the 27th and 28th of July laſt, which demanded ſtrict examination, the court therefore having heard evidence, and ſeriouſly and maturely conſidered the ſame, are of opinion

"That the conduct of the Vice-Admiral of the Blue on thoſe days was in many inſtances highly exemplary and meritorious.

"Yet, at the ſame time, we think him reprehenſible in not having acquainted the Admiral Commander in Chief of his diſtreſs, which he might have done, either by the Fox, or other means which he had in his power.

"The court therefore, not thinking him cenſurable in any in any other reſpect, do acquit him, and he is hereby accordingly acquitted."

The Preſident then, receiving Sir Hugh Palliſer's ſword from the Marſhal, preſented it to the Vice-Admiral, addreſſing him in the following words:—

"Sir Hugh Palliſer,

"I feel the higheſt ſatisfaction in being authorized by this court to return your ſword, which you have hitherto worn with ſo much profeſſional reputation, and which, I truſt, will ſoon be drawn again in the honourable defence of your country."

May 6. Upwards of 400 veſſels ſailed in company on Saturday laſt from Spithead. They conſiſted of the New-York, Quebec, Newfoundland and Iriſh fleets, with many other ſhips that were going their way, and therefore took the benefit of the convoy, which conſiſted of 6 ſhips of the line, beſides frigates and armed tranſports. So large a number of veſſels has not ſailed together from England for near 20 years.

May 8. When the news arrived of the Iſland of Jerſey being inveſted by the French, the Middleſex militia, quartered in Goſport, voluntarily offered themſelves to embark immediately.

The grand fleet going out is ordered to be victualled for five months, and thoſe ſhips which are ready for ſea have taken that quantity on board, with a like proportion of ſtores to ſerve that time.

HOUSE *of* COMMONS, *Tueſday, May* 11.

After the private buſineſs was ſettled, the order of the day was read, for a Committee of Enquiry into the conduct of the American war. Mr. Montague took the chair; and Lord Howe moved, that Sir Andrew Hammond of the navy ſhould be called to the bar. His Lordſhip found himſelf obliged to call upon this officer, in order to oppoſe his evidence to the imputation thrown out againſt Sir William Howe by Lord G. G. in a former debate, for having ſailed to Cheſapeak Bay, when he might have landed his army on the banks of the Delaware.

Sir Andrew was examined by Lord Howe, Mr. Burke, Mr. Baker, Sir George Yonge, Sir John Wrotteſley, and Sir George Savile, in a manner that ſhewed they were friends to the General: Governor Johnſtone, Lord North, &c. put ſuch queſtions as tended to point out the facility of the landing on the banks of the Delaware. The examination laſted about four hours; in the courſe of which Sir Andrew, who had been previouſly ſent to reconnoitre the river and its banks before the fleet and army appeared in the Delaware, aſſerted, that very great danger would have attended a landing in that river, as well from the rapidity of the tides, which flow three miles and a half an hour, as from the force of the enemy, which conſiſted of half a dozen frigates, ſtationed in different places, twelve row-gallies, and between twenty-five and thirty fire-rafts. The galleys he had fought two days ſucceſſively, one day for five hours, the other ſix. He had the Liverpool of 28 guns, and the Roebuck of 44, to aſſiſt his ſhip, together with a couple of armed tenders; and yet he believed then from the ſmall ſize and low conſtruction of the galleys, he had two men killed and ſix wounded on board his own ſhip, and all his ſails rendered uſeleſs, while the Liverpool had ſuffered very little leſs in her ſails and rigging. From theſe difficulties and obſtructions, and from the motions of Waſhington's army towards Wilmington, he thought the expedition to the Head of Elk, very expedient and very prudent.

Sir Andrew, however, admitted, that the Commander in Chief muſt have been acquainted with all theſe difficulties before they ſailed from New-York for the Delaware; he admitted that an army might certainly have landed in the Delaware; but while he admitted the poſſibility of ſuch a meaſure, he denied the expediency of it: he acknowledged, that notwithſtanding the tides in the channel in the river, and the ſhallows near its banks, a line of battle ſhip might ride in ſafety at the height of Cheſter; but that the chevaux de frize would be an obſtruction to her getting ſo high. He allowed that there was a ſufficient depth of water oppoſite Newcaſtle for the landing of the army, but was of opinion that Waſhington would march from Wilmington to oppoſe it. The diſtance by land from Wilmington to the Head of Elk, he ſaid was about 17 miles, and nearly as many from the ſame town to Newcaſtle; yet he confeſſed, that tho' the diſtance from Newcaſtle was by land only 34 miles to the Head of Elk, the General had undertaken a voyage to the latter place by ſea, which is a courſe of 350 miles: And in the Cheſapeak he admitted that there were obſtructions, tho' not ſo great as in the Delaware, as the ſhips were obliged to caſt anchor every night. Sir Andrew being aſked whether Waſhington might not have marched from Wilmington, to oppoſe the landing at the Head of Elk, as well as he could have marched to oppoſe it at Newcaſtle, both places being equally diſtant from Wilmington? the witneſs replied, that *he was not ſufficiently acquainted with the march of armies to be able to anſwer that queſtion.* The purport of the queſtion was to ſhew, that if the danger of being oppoſed on landing at Newcaſtle was the reaſon why a landing was not attempted there, the ſame reaſon would have prevented an attempt to land at the Head of Elk, as Waſhington was as near to the latter with his army as to the former; and the conſequence to be produced would be, that difficulties being probable in either caſe, a landing at Newcaſtle would have been more eligible, as the diſtance from that town to the Head of Elk was only about 34 miles, while by ſea the fleet was obliged to ſail 350, and that too in a tedious manner, forced to caſt anchor every night. Sir Andrew's not being in the land ſervice prevented Mr. Eden, who put the queſtion, from getting a ſatisfactory anſwer.

Colonel Barre concluded the examination with the following queſtion: Informed as Sir Andrew Hamond was of the navigation of Cheſapeak-Bay, and of the Delaware river, would he have ſtood in the Admiral's place, with all circumſtances conſidered, and preferred Cheſapeak-Bay for the landing of the troops.

Sir Andrew Hamond replied, that informed as he was of the navigation of Cheſapeak-Bay, and the river Delaware, he certainly would, had he been commander, have landed in the Cheſapeak, as extremely expedient and judicious.

At eight o'clock the witneſs withdrew, and Major Montreſor was called to be examined at the bar.

A few minutes before eleven, when Mr. Montreſor had finiſhed his evidence, a motion was made on the Court ſide to adjourn, and not to call in Col. Balfour, which was carried, after a ſhort debate, without diviſion.

Much has been ſaid about the Spaniſh negociation, and of the long liſt of hard terms that were propoſed to our Miniſtry by the Marquis D'Almodavar, and among the reſt, that of ceding Gibraltar to Spain; but in contradiction to this we are aſſured, that the only propoſition was ſimply the following: "That a ceſſation of arms ſhould take place between the forces of Great-Britain, France, and America, in order to enter into a treaty of general peace; and that during that ceſſation America ſhould be deemed an Independent State." The anſwer was immediate and laconic: "The Miniſters of his Britannic Majeſty would willingly enter into the propoſed treaty on confident grounds; but the honour and intereſt of the Britiſh empire demand the dependence and allegiance of all its colonies, which cannot therefore be diſpenſed with."

Yeſterday Vice-Admiral Sir Hugh Palliſer attended the levee at St. James's, when he was preſented to his Majeſty, and graciouſly received.

May 24. The following is an exact liſt of the grand fleet now forming at Spithead: Sir Charles Hardy, Knt. Admiral of the White, Commander in Chief.

Ships. Victory, 110 Guns; Queen, 90; Namur, 90; Duke, 90; Valiant, 74; Monarch, 74; Terrible, 74; Invincible, 74; Alexander, 74; Courageux, 74; Reſolution, 74; Bienfaiſant, 64.

Sir Robert Harland, Bart. Vice-Admiral of the Red.

Royal George, 100 Guns; Formidable, 90; Prince George, 90; Cumberland, 74; Ruſſell, 74; Defence, 74; Thunderer, 74; Canada, 74; Alfred, 74; Culloden, 74; Triumph, 74; Intrepid, 64.

Robert Digby, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Britannia, 100 Guns; London, 90; Union, 90; Foudroyant, 80; Ramillies, 74; Centaur, 74; Berwick, 74; Hector, 74; Shrewſbury, 74; Egmont, 74; Bedford, 74; America, 64. 3 frigates, 3 fire-ſhips, and 3 cutters.

N E W - Y O R K, July 31.

Letters by the Packet from England mention that his Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Lieut. Gen. Sir WILLIAM DRAPER, Knt. of the Bath, to be Governor of Minorca, with a ſalary of Three Thouſand Pounds a year.

B O S T O N, July 29.

THE DELEGATES from the ſeveral towns in this State being convened, in conſequence of an application from the inhabitants of the town of *Boſton*, to take into conſideration *the preſent diſtreſſed ſituation* of the people at large; and particularly the exceſſive high prices of every article of conſumption; and by tracing to their cauſes thoſe evils, to diſcover and point out the ſafeſt and beſt remedies,—have carefully attended that duty, and have determined upon the following Reſolutions, calculated, as they conceive, to anſwer the deſired end, and founded on ſuch principles as muſt make their operations equitable and eaſy.

1. *Reſolved unanimouſly, as our opinion,* That from and after the tenth day of *Auguſt* next, the following articles of merchandize and country produce, be not ſold at a higher price than is hereafter affixed to them, *viz.*

	per Hogſh.	per Barrel.	per Gallon.
Weſt-India Rum,	£ 5 5 0	£ 5 15 6	£ 6 6 0
New-England do.	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 16 0
Molaſſes, -	3 12 0	3 19 0	4 7 0
Coffee, - -	0 15 0	0 16 6	18*s.* per lb.

Brown Sugar, £ 50 to £ 65 per C. 11*s.* to 14*s.* per lb.
Chocolate, 20*s.* per lb, per Box. 22*s.* per Doz 24*s.* per lb.
Bohea Tea, £ 4 16 per Cheſt. £ 5 6 per Doz. £ 5 16 pr lb.
Cotton, 30*s.* per lb. per Bag. 33*s.* per Doz 36*s.* per lb.
German Steel, 30*s.* per C. 33*s.* per Bar. 36*s.* per ſingle lb.
Salt, beſt Quality, £ 9 per Buſhel, by the ſingle Buſhel or larger Quantity.
Indian Corn, £ 4 10 0—Rye, £ 6 0 0—Wheat, £ 9 0 0 per Buſhel.
Beef, till the 1ſt of *September*, 6*s.* per lb. after that 5*s.* per lb. per Lot, or ſmaller Quantity.
Mutton, 4*s.* Lamb, 4*s.* Veal, 4*s.* per Pound.
Foreign Beef, £ 60 per Barrel, containing 200 Weight.
Ditto Pork, £ 70.
Butter, 12*s.* Cheeſe, 6*s.* per lb. Milk, 2*s*6*d.* in *Boſton*.
Hay, 40*s.* per C. in *Boſton*, and other Seaports in the uſual Proportion.
Bloomery Iron, £ 30 per Cwt.
Country Pork, as it is not the Seaſon for it, to be regulated at the next Convention in *October*.

N. B. The above to be conſidered as the higheſt prices, at which produce and merchandize, *of the beſt quality*, are to be ſold in the Seaports, free from all charge—except hay and milk, which are to be reckoned as the prices in *Boſton* only.

2. *Reſolved*, That if any perſon or perſons, in town or country, ſhall, under *any pretence whatever*, demand or take more for any of the above articles, than is allowed therefor by the foregoing Reſolve, *he* or *they* ſhall be held and deemed as *enemies* to this country, and treated *as ſuch*. And in order that the conduct of all ſuch perſons may be fully known to the good people of this State, it is hereby recommended to the Committee of Correſpondence, and where there is no ſuch Committee, to the Selectmen of any town or plantation, where any ſuch perſon or perſons dwell, to publiſh *his* or *their names* in one of the public news-papers printed in this State.

3. *Reſolved*, That for the more effectually carrying into execution the foregoing Reſolves, it be ſtrongly recommended to the Committee of Correſpondence of any town or plantation, and where there is no ſuch Committee, the Selectmen of ſuch town or plantation, where a breach of ſaid reſolution may be made by *any perſon* who is not *an inhabitant of their town*, that they immediately apprehend *the perſon* ſo offending, and *him* detain until *his name* and place of abode can be aſcertained, in order that a return thereof, with a proof of *his offence*, may be made to the inhabitants of the town to which *he* belongs, that *he* may be dealt with according *to his demerit*.

4. *Reſolved*, That it be recommended to the inhabitants of the trading towns to eſtimate the prices of *European* manufactures, in an average proportion with the articles of *Weſt-India* produce, as regulated by this Convention; and any *poſſeſſor of thoſe goods*, who refuſes to comply with ſuch regulations, to deal with as an *enemy* to his country.

5. *Reſolved*, That the inhabitants of the ſeveral towns in this State be deſired to regulate the prices of Innholders, their own labour, teaming, manufactures, and other articles, in proportion to the rates of the neceſſaries of life, as ſtated in the above regulations—to keep a watchful eye over *each other*, that no *evaſion or infringement of theſe Reſolutions* may eſcape notice—and to enter into ſuch other regulations as they may think neceſſary to carry into effect the doings of this Convention.

6. *Reſolved*, That the buying and ſelling Silver and Gold, and the demanding or receiving *either of them*, in part or in whole, *for goods or rents*, or in *any way in trade* whatever, has been one great cauſe of our *preſent evils*; it is therefore moſt earneſtly recommended to the inhabitants of the ſeveral towns and plantations in this State, to adopt ſuch ſpirited Reſolutions as ſhall prevent *ſuch wicked and pernicious practices* in future.

7. *Reſolved*, That as *a gradual* is far more ſafe, eaſy and equitable, *than a rapid appreciation* of our currency; and as *loaning and taxing* are the moſt effectual methods of producing ſuch an *appreciation*, it is moſt earneſtly deſired by this Convention, that the inhabitants of this State would comply with the late requiſition of the General Court, and lend to Government *all the money* they can poſſibly ſpare, and pay *their taxes* as ſoon as may be.

8. *Whereas the Clergy of this State, by their early attachment to the liberties of this country, and their conſtant exertions to promote its freedom and happineſs, have manifeſted a ſpirit which ought to endear them to the community: And whereas they have ſuffered greatly by the high prices to which the neceſſaries of life have ariſen:*

RESOLVED, That it be recommended to the ſeveral pariſhes in this State, to make ſuch Proviſion for the ſupport of their ſeveral miniſters, as their ſituation in life and the abilities of their pariſhioners entitle them to.

9. *Whereas the wiſdom of our anceſtors directed them in the infancy of this country to enact laws for the eſtabliſhment of ſchools in the ſeveral towns in this government, from whence great public advantages have ariſen—And as no people can reaſonably expect the long enjoyment of the rights of freemen, unleſs the education of youth is attended to and encouraged:*

10. *Reſolved*, That it be earneſtly recommended to the ſeveral towns in this State, to the utmoſt of their abilities, to put in execution the good and wholeſome laws which have been made from time to time for that purpoſe.

Reſolved, as our opinion, That it will be expedient that a Convention of Delegates from the ſeveral towns in this State be aſſembled at Concord, on the firſt Wedneſday of October next, to take into conſideration the prices of merchandize and country produce, and to make ſuch regulations and reductions therein, as the public good may require. The good people of this State are therefore earneſtly exhorted to make choice of ſuitable perſons for that purpoſe.

11. *Reſolved*, That the Delegates from the town of *Boſton*, in this Convention, be a Committee to procure the printing the reſolves and regulations of this body, and their addreſs to the people; and to tranſmit copies thereof to every town and plantation in this State, for their conſideration and adoption; and the inhabitants of ſaid towns and plantations are deſired, as ſoon as poſſible after the receipt of ſuch copies, to act upon the ſame, and enter into *ſuch meaſures* as they may think neceſſary to *give force to and carry into effect* the ſaid reſolves and regulations; and to make return of their doings to the ſaid Committee at *Boſton*, who are deſired to cauſe all ſuch returns to be printed in the News-papers, that the good people of this State may be prepared *to conform themſelves thereto*, on the day ſet for theſe regulations to take place; and to make application to the General Court for the payment of the expences.

12. *Reſolved*, That *Nathaniel Gorham*, Eſq; *Ellis Gray*, Eſq; and Mr. *Stephen Higginſon*, be a Committee to write to the other *New-England* States, and to the States of *New-York*, *New-Jerſey* and *Pennſylvania*, to communicate the proceedings of this Convention, and deſire their concurrence therewith; and to requeſt them to tranſmit an account of their proceedings to the ſaid Committee.

13. *Reſolved, as our opinion*, That the *unanimity and brotherly love*, with which the buſineſs of this Convention has been conducted, afford us the cleareſt evidence, that the *jealouſy and miſapprehenſions* which have of late been diſcovered between the *ſeaport* and *country towns*, have principally ariſen from the *wicked and malevolent reports*, induſtriouſly circulated by our *internal enemies*, the *tories and monopolizers*, who ſeek equally the *deſtruction of both*.

Done in Convention at Concord, *in the State of* Maſſachuſetts-Bay, *by unanimous conſent*, July 17th, *Anno Domini*, 1779.

AZOR ORNE, *Preſident.*

Atteſt. SAMUEL RUGGLES, Secretary.

Extract of a letter dated Townſend, July 21, 1779.

"We this afternoon arrived ſafe in Townſend harbour, in company with 10 ſail of armed ſhips, beſides brigs, &c. and we ſaw at anchor in the harbour 10 ſloops, tranſports, with proviſions, men, &c. and expect we ſhall ſail for Penobſcot by next day after to-morrow, where the enemy have 700 men, who have hove up a battery on Bragaduce Point. Their naval force conſiſts of four ſhips of war, and one ſchooner, beſides tranſports. They have ſent to New-York and Halifax for a reinforcement of ſhips and land forces. This is the ſum of the intelligence we get here."

The Captain of the brig Sally, bound from Topſham to Trepaſy (Ireland) and taken off Cape Race by an American privateer, appeared before the Hon. Council of this State on Thurſday laſt, and teſtified as follows:—That he ſailed from Torbay the 23d day of May, with a fleet under the command of Admiral Arbuthnot, conſiſting of 6 ſail of the line, viz. 3 of 74, 2 of 64, and 1 of 50 guns, and two frigates, one of which was bound to Newfoundland, the other, with a ſhip of 64 guns, bound to Quebec. The Admiral was bound to New-York, and the reſt to different parts of America.—That he left them about a month or five weeks ago, in long. 20, eaſtward of the Weſtern Iſlands.—That it was reported they had 7000 land forces with them bound to America, which

were Heſſian and Britiſh. The Experiment was bound to Georgia.

By ſeveral veſſels arrived at Martinico, which left Marſeilles the 25th of May, advice was received, that 14 ſail of the line, and a great number of frigates, zebecks, &c. were at Cadiz, ready to put to ſea, 12 of the line at Ferrol, and 11 of the ſame force at Corunna. It is added by letters, as well as the report of the maſters, that Mr. Marain, commander of the Burgoyne, of 74 guns, had taken, in the Straits of Gibraltar, the Montreal, an Engliſh frigate of 36 guns; and that the Victoire, of 74 guns, had purſued the the Thetis, another Britiſh frigate of 36 guns, which, to avoid the Victoire, had taken her courſe through *Serombaire*, where ſhe muſt inevitably be loſt, as ſhe took this route in a very ſtormy night.

We hear that Lord Cornwallis came over to America in the Greyhound frigate, to ſuperſede Clinton as Commander in Chief, whoſe reputation has greatly ſunk in the eſtimation of his employers.

Sunday laſt we were ſufficiently convinced of the falſity of the report mentioned in our laſt, of Capt. Manly's being taken, by the arrival of two prize brigs taken by him, one a privateer from Liverpool, of 18 guns, well manned and fitted, the other from Scotland, of 16 guns and 6 howitzers. They came out from New-York in concert to cruize, and, vain of their own ſtrength, were expreſſing their wiſhes that they might meet and have the honour of taking a *Yankey frigate*. Capt. Manly behaved in this whole affair with great coolneſs, judgment and intrepidity. He never returned the fire of the enemy till he came cloſe up with them; then running between them he firſt gave the Liverpool privateer a broadſide that immediately flung her into the utmoſt confuſion, and killed and wounded 30 of her men; the other broad-ſide was inſtantly given to the Scotch privateer, when both ſtruck without any further reſiſtance.

Monday laſt arrived here a brig, bound from Tortola to New-York, with 156 puncheons of rum and ſome fruit. She was navigated with 8 hands, three of which were Americans, the Mate being one; the Captain alſo was an American. Theſe three agreed to confine the Captain, and bring the veſſel to this port. They executed their purpoſe with caution and intrepidity: They ſeized the Captain in his cabin at night, confined him and three others of the crew, a fourth ſtanding neuter: They have brought the veſſel and cargo ſafe to port, and made their fortunes.—Britain firſt ſet the example of encouraging manœuvres of this kind: Some Britiſh ſeamen having entered on board an American veſſel, roſe upon the Capt. and other men, and carried her into England, upon this occaſion the triumph there was great. A royal edict was publiſhed to encourage ſuch feats, and give the inſurgents the whole of the capture. Inſtances of this were repeated. Congreſs juſtly retaliated, by a ſimilar declaration. And though America did not give the firſt blow, ſhe has made herſelf ample amends in this kind of war.

We hear the Hibernia, a privateer ſchooner from Newbury Port, has taken 5 prizes ſince ſhe left that port, three of which are in a ſafe harbour.

FISH-KILL, Auguſt 5.

The 21ſt ult. about 150 Tories and Savages, led by Brandt, fell on Miniſink, and took ſeveral priſoners, killed and ſcalped four, deſtroyed a church, 8 dwelling-houſes, 8 barns and one or two mills; they took ſome cattle and plunder, ſome of which our people retook and delivered to the owners. About 120 of the militia were ſpeedily collected, purſued and came up with the enemy at Legheway, 27 miles from Miniſink, as they were tranſporting their plunder over the Delaware; here our troops, commanded by Colonel Hawthorne, attacked and killed many, but getting into diſorder, the enemy rallied, and recroſſed the river, having, it is ſaid, got a reinforcement from Kathegton---we had a few killed, 21 officers and privates are miſſing, among whom is Lieut. Col. Tuſton.

We learn that on ſome day laſt week, about ſixty of Colonels Moyland and Sheldon's light horſe fell in with about two hundred of the enemy's cavalry, took 20 of them, and killed a few: Our horſes being much fatigued, delayed their march until the enemy who lay a few miles off came up in force, and recovered ſeventeen of the priſoners---Our people brought off three of them with very little loſs. Our accounts are imperfect---when farther particulars of this affair come to hand, we ſhall communicate it to the public----Our men behaved with great bravery.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 11.

Yeſterday arrived here from Martinico the brig Achilles, late commanded by Capt. Murdoch, who died the day before in coming up the river. By her we have the following authentic intelligence, viz.

"That Great-Britain had totally refuſed the mediation of Spain---That in conſequence the latter would ſpeedily declare herſelf without reſerve in favour of France and America---That on the 20th of June Count d'Orvilliers *had* ſailed, with 30 ſhips of the line, towards Corunna, where he would be joined by 20 Spaniſh---That twenty-five thouſand men were ready on the coaſts of France for a deſcent upon *Ireland*---That Britain was determined to make a mad-dying effort againſt America, and had ſent out 6000 additionals, and alſo given orders to the General in the Weſt-Indies to embark 3000 men from thence for the ſame purpoſe, but that the ſucceſs of the French fleet had occaſioned the detention of thoſe 3000 for the defence of St. Kitts and Antigua."

Extract of a Letter from St. Pierre, Martinique, dated July 20th, 1779.

"I have already mentioned the capture of St. Vincents, which has been followed by that of Grenada and Tobago, two very important poſſeſſions of our enemy.

"Admiral Byron, with 21 ſhips of the line, and 3000 troops under the command of Gen. Grant, ſailed from St. Lucia to relieve them; an engagement between the two fleets enſued, in which the Engliſh were beat, routed and diſperſed, and ſtole off under the friendly protection of the night, and arrived one after the other at St. Kitts in the moſt ſhattered condition.

"Count d'Eſtaing remained Maſter of the field of battle, ready to renew the combat in the morning of the ſucceeding day, but to his great ſurprize found the enemy had diſappeared.

"From the advantage which Admiral Byron had of being to windward, Count d'Eſtaing could not bring but half of his fleet to action.

"After having garriſoned Grenada with 1500 troops, he immediately took his departure on an expedition againſt St. Kitts; but as Admiral Byron, with the tranſports containing 3000 troops, are at that Iſland, he will perhaps change his deſtination, and attack ſome other of the Engliſh poſſeſſions.

"The haughty and domineering pride of Britain muſt be greatly humbled, when ſhe finds ſhe has loſt the empire of the ſea, on which her greatneſs and glory were founded; when ſhe obſerves the navy of France (that by a ſeeming magic power has been created in the ſpace of a few years) aſſume ſuch a deciſive ſuperiority over the boaſted omnipotence of her fleets.

"The happy effects that muſt ariſe to America from the ſucceſsful efforts of the French arms are too obvious to be enumerated.

"The 3000 troops that were embarked at St. Lucia had poſitive orders to ſail for America to join the Britiſh army there, and they only meant, *en paſſant*, to endeavour to releaſe Grenada. At preſent I am fully confident that they will be retained to garriſon St. Kitts and Antigua, which Iſlands without troops will be greatly expoſed, as the Engliſh can no longer have any confidence on the ſuperiority of their naval force in theſe ſeas for their protection.

"Immenſe debts due from the conquered iſlands to Great-Britain, which they will not be ſuffered to pay until the end of the war, will occaſion conſiderable bankruptcies amongſt the merchants, and will deprive our enemy of great and valuable reſources, drawn from the profitable trade of her iſlands."

Subſtance of the account of the naval engagement which happened between the French fleet, commanded by the Count d'Eſtaing, and the Britiſh fleet, commanded by Admiral Byron, off the iſland of Grenada, after its ſurrender, on the 6th of July, 1779. Extracted from the Martinico Gazette.

"The French fleet, preſerving the ſtation they had occupied ſince the 2d inſtant, the Fort on the Hoſpital Hill having been taken ſword-in-hand in the night between the 3d and 4th, had not changed its poſition, when the Fort of St. George's and the colony of Grenada, commanded by Lord M'Cartney, ſurrendered at diſcretion. By the bad quality of the anchoring ground in the Bay Molinier, ſome of the ſhips were ſcattered to ſeek for better births.

"Advice was received from St. Vincent's on the 5th, that the Engliſh fleet had been perceived from that iſland ſteering ſouth, which induced the Admiral to make a ſignal to be ready for ſailing, and prepare for battle.

"At half after one o'clock, P. M. a ſignal was made for the fleet to join together, which, by the wind being at E. and E. N. E. and the currents ſtrong and contrary, rendered this manœuvre long and tedious; and as the fleet might have fallen to leeward in the night by the calm, it was thought more convenient, notwithſtanding the deſire they had to meet the enemy and engage, to remain at anchor the enſuing night.

"The 6th, at half after three in the morning, the frigates which were cruizing to windward made a ſignal that the Engliſh fleet were in ſight. Signals were then made to get ready, and at a quarter after five the fleet got under way. A little after day-break the Engliſh fleet appeared at a league and a half diſtance to windward, with all their ſails ſet, and ſteering for the French fleet. Some of the French ſhips were ſtil at anchor, but were ordered to cut or ſlip. Then a ſignal was made to form a line on the ſtarboard tack, cloſe to the wind, a quarter before ſix, which was immediately done, the enemy being near, without having regard to the proper poſt or rank of ſhips.

"The Britiſh fleet, compoſed then of 19 ſhips of the line, and a frigate repeating ſignals, were on the tack oppoſed to that of our fleet; a fleet of 23 to 25 ſail, as we have heard ſince, loaded with troops, eſcorted by two ſhips of the line and ſeveral frigates, were then and kept to windward. The ſea was ſmooth, and there was a moderate breeze the whole day. At half after ſeven the ſignal for engaging was made; but the hurry of getting under way prevented the line from being perfectly formed.

"Several of our ſhips being to leeward, at three quarters after eight a ſignal was made for them to make all the ſail they could to get in the line.

"It is probable that the enemy did not know that the iſland of Grenada was then taken. It is alſo to be preſumed, that they thought their force ſuperior to ours. They came abreaſt of our line, which, by its poſition, oppoſed to them leſs ſhips than their own, though notwithſtanding they made as conſiderable a fire as the enemy. As ſoon as they had paſſed our line, they wore round; the firſt ſhips of their van had ſtretched to the entrance of St. George's Bay, when the forts fired on them. The Britiſh fleet then making all the ſail they could, and keeping their wind as much as poſſible, were joined by the two ſhips which before were convoying the tranſports, who, with all the ſail they could croud, came down and took the van of their line. At that time three ſhips of their rear ſeemed to be very much diſabled, and began to fall to leeward.

"The remainder of the Engliſh fleet cloſed together, and ſeemed to get at a diſtance from our fire. At a quarter and half after nine, ſignals were made to form the line, and keep as cloſe to the wind as poſſible; three of the Britiſh ſhips, belonging to the rear, edged down to attack ſome of ours, that had fallen to leeward of the line; but having reconnoitred them, they put about to join their ſtation in the fleet, which after that uſed all their endeavours to get to windward.

"At 40 minutes after ten, a ſignal was made to ten of our ſhips, which were to leeward, to put about and form in the rear; two of thoſe ſhips gained to windward, got and kept in the line; the fifteen ſhips, which before that compoſed our line, had ſeverely handled the van of the Engliſh fleet, the center of which, by their extent, and the efforts they made to gain to windward, were then only abreaſt of our rear.

"A quarter after 12 the engagement ceaſed: The fire had been very hot; five Britiſh ſhips had been very much diſabled, having ſuffered much in their maſts and rigging; the three belonging to their rear had ſeparated from the reſt, and fallen more to leeward. The ſignals made for our ten ſhips that were to leeward to put about and join their ſtations having been executed, and the line formed, the ſignal was made for the whole to put about, which was done without one ſhip miſſing ſtays. The object of this manœuvre was to ſeparate the three Britiſh ſhips of their rear from the reſt of the fleet; a little time after, the Britiſh fleet having performed the ſame manœuvre, ſignal was made to form the line, put about and make all the ſail we could cloſe to the wind. On this one of the leewardmoſt Britiſh ſhips immediately put before the wind, and conſequently was totally ſeparated from the fleet; if we had chaſed her, ſhe would probably have been taken, but the inconveniency would have been a falling with her to leeward of the iſland of Grenada; returning to the fleet was more advantageous to the glory his Majeſty's arms had gained. The two other ſhips continued on the ſame tack oppoſed to that of the fleet, in order to join them.—The critical poſition of theſe ſhips who paſſed to windward of us, one of which received a very heavy fire, could not induce the Britiſh fleet to bear down to their relief, they continuing to keep their wind to get from us.

"Our lights during the whole night—the two tacks we made after the enemy—the bad condition ſeveral of Admiral Byron's ſhips were in—his conſtancy to keep his wind, one of his ſhips obliged to fly before it, and another in as much need of aſſiſtance—his flight from the field of battle, which he left to us—the capture of a tranſport with 150 ſoldiers—the conqueſt of a Britiſh colony—leaves no doubt of the ſucceſs of his Majeſty's arms. It would have been greater, if it had been poſſible to have oppoſed 25 ſhips of the line to them, to have got to windward, and to have got all together nearer to them. But on the whole it is more glorious for the King's arms, as thoſe ſhips that fought at the ſame time and in a line were always really an inferior number to the Engliſh fleet who attacked them, being formed and having the wind.

"The bravery and conduct of the Generals, Captains, Officers and men, who behaved in the moſt glorious manner, would require a particular eulogium, adapted to each individual."

The freemen of the county of Philadelphia have choſen a General Committee for the purpoſe of ſupporting the credit of the Continental currency. This Committee having met, and determined to take the moſt effectual meaſures for this purpoſe, appointed a Sub-Committee to communicate their proceedings to the City Committee; and a conference has been held, which gives the higheſt expectation of a perfect union and harmony of meaſures in this important buſineſs. Their proceedings will be publiſhed in due time.

In COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, Auguſt 9, 1779.*

The reference of the Hon. the Congreſs on the complaint of Mr. Holker being again reſumed, and this Board having deliberately and carefully peruſed the ſeveral papers touching the flour purchaſed at Wilmington, and alſo the publications made in the ſeveral News-papers reſpecting Mr. Holker, and duly conſidered the ſame, do agree to the following reſolutions.

Firſt, That the flour in queſtion, and now in the poſſeſſion of this Board, be delivered to Mr. Holker, or his order——in caſe Mr. Holker declines accepting thereof, this Board to be accountable therefor.

Secondly, That this Board highly diſapproves of all publications tending to injure the characters and impede the Officers of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty in the faithful diſcharge of their public functions, in which we will ſupport them with the whole Executive Authority of the State.

Thirdly, That upon a careful peruſal of the ſeveral affidavits, certificates and papers, tranſmitted to this Board, on each ſide of the queſtion, it does not appear that any clandeſtine private trade has been carried on to the prejudice of the ſaid embargo, by the authority or orders of the ſaid Mr. Holker, or with his privity or concurrence. And Mr. Holker, in his repreſentation of the 24th ult. having diſavowed any ſuch tranſactions, we deem and conſider it as perfectly ſatisfactory.

Fourthly, That it be recommended to Mr. Holker, if he ſhould make any further purchaſes by way of private commerce, to employ none but perſons of fair and unſuſpected characters, as an effectual means to prevent any farther difficulties or obſtructions, and preſerve public and perſonal tranquility.

Extract from the Minutes,
Publiſhed by order of the Council,
T. MATLACK, Secretary.

In COMMITTEE, *Auguſt 9, 1779.*

Reſolved, That for the better information of every one, and that all perſons offending herein may be without excuſe, the public be informed, that in conformity to a reſolution of the laſt Committee (all the determinations of which are for the preſent continued in force) all goods attempted to be carried from this city by land or water, without a permit firſt had and obtained from the Committee of permits, will be detained until the ſenſe of the people be taken thereon, and that all perſons concerned in ſuch attempts will be held up to the public as enemies to their country. JARED INGERSOLL, *Secretary.*

N. B. The Committee for granting permits ſit daily at the Court-houſe.

Cæcil County, Maryland, Auguſt 7, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, pleaſantly ſituated between the Branches of Elk, on the great road leading from Nottingham Brick Meeting-houſe to Chriſtiana Bridge, ſix miles from the former and eleven from the latter; containing 327 acres, one half whereof is cleared and under good fence, the other half exceedingly well timbered; there is upwards of ten acres of meadow under graſs chiefly watered, and thirty more at ſmall expence may be made; there is on the premiſes a dwelling-houſe, a large double barn, ſtables, &c. alſo near ten acres of exceeding good meadow, under timothy graſs, within 2 miles of the above plantation. The title is indiſputable. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. JOHN LAWSON. ¶

Moyamenſing Townſhip, Auguſt 9, 1779.

BROKE out of the paſture land, on the plantation late of Andrew Hannes, deceaſed, near Philadelphia city, on or about the 14th of July laſt, a black MARE, about 7 years old, about 13 hands high, both hind feet and the off fore foot white, a ſtar in her forehead, cut tail, natural trotter. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, and brings her to JOHN WRIGHT, now living on the ſaid plantation, ſhall receive Twenty Dollars Reward.---- At the ſame time broke out of the ſaid paſture, a bay HORSE, belonging to a French gentleman, lately reſident in Philadelphia, but the ſaid John Wright not knowing the marks of the horſe cannot deſcribe them; the owner of the ſaid horſe is requeſted to ſend a particular deſcription of him, and it ſhall be advertiſed by. JOHN WRIGHT. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Brunſwick Townſhip, Berks County, on the 24th of May laſt, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named RLENY COCHRAN, about 14 or 15 years of age, of a ſmall ſtature, and has black hair. Had on a pair of tow linen trowſers and ſhirt, and a new wool hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid lad, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive *Thirty Dollars* reward, and reaſonable charges, paid, by JOHN SHAFER. ¶

TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS GOUCHER,

Scythe and Sickle-maker, at the ſign of the Scythe and Sickle, in Market-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of the Black Horſe, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

GRASS and Cradling SCYTHES and SICKLES, warranted, or unwarranted good, by wholeſale and retail; alſo Engliſh STEEL by the faggot, excellent good. ¶ 8 w.

An Office for the Sale of Real Estates, is now opened and kept by the Subscribers in Race-street, between Front and Second-streets, in the City of Philadelphia, where PETER THOMSON carries on the CONVEYANCING BUSINESS in all its Branches.

ANY person having real estates to dispose of is desired to give a true description thereof, and purchasers may have an opportunity of speedy information by applying to them at the Office aforesaid, or at the Coffee-house twice a day at the usual hours. Those who please to favour them in placing their money out at interest, may be assured that they will procure them undoubted security by mortgage or otherwise.

PETER THOMSON will carefully examine titles to lands, and point out the defect, if any, to the possessors of deeds, and inform such what will be necessary to remedy such defect, upon application.

PETER THOMSON,
¶ RICHARD ARMITT.

N. B. They have several houses and lots in the city of Philadelphia, and a number of improved and unimproved tracts of land in the States of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, to dispose of.

Philadelphia County, July 21, 1779.

WHEREAS the estates of Joseph Galloway, John Roberts, Alexander Bartram, John Smith, David Thompson, John Tolley, Enoch Story, Arthur Thomas, Abraham Carlisle, and Henry Younker, late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due course of law forfeited and seized to the use of this State, We, the subscribers, Agents for the said county, do hereby give notice, That the estates of the said Joseph Galloway, John Roberts, Alexander Bartram, John Smith, David Thompson, John Tolley, Enoch Story, Arthur Thomas, Abraham Carlisle, and Henry Younker, consisting of the following tracts or parcels of Land, viz. Joseph Galloway's, No. 1, One hundred and five acres, being one third part of Hog-Island. No. 2, Twenty-eight acres at the mouth of Schuylkill. No. 3, Ten acres on Boon's Island, a dwelling-house and barn thereon. No. 4, Five acres adjoining the above, a dwelling-house and two hay barracks thereon. No. 5, Eight acres near the same. John Roberts's, One hundred acres joining Frederick Becking, in Lower-Merion township, a house, barn, &c. thereon. Alexander Bartram's, No. 1, A lot one hundred feet square, in Southwark, the corner of Third and Shippen-streets, three houses, a Potter's work-shop, kiln, and sundry buildings thereon. No. 2, a lot in Second-street, near Christian-street, in Southwark aforesaid, forty-seven feet front on Second-street, and two hundred feet deep, one large brick house and one frame tenement thereon. John Smith's, Two lots in Queen-street, in Southwark aforesaid, fifty-three feet front, and one hundred feet deep, one elegant brick house, one frame tenement, and other improvements thereon. David Thompson's, No. 1, A lot in Southwark, one hundred feet front on Delaware, a wharf, house, stable, and other conveniences. No. 2, A lot in Almond-street, and district aforesaid, twenty-one feet front, and sixty-six feet deep, a frame tenement thereon. John Tolley's, A lot the corner of Second and Christian-streets, in Southwark aforesaid, forty feet front, and one hundred and twenty feet deep, one brick and six frame tenements thereon. Enoch Story's, A ground-rent of three pounds per ann. in Southwark aforesaid. Arthur Thomas's, A lot in Second-street, in the Northern Liberties, fifteen and a half feet front and sixty feet deep, on which is a three-story brick house. Abraham Carlisle's, A frame building, late his office, in the Liberties aforesaid, standing on the ground of Jacob Weaver. Henry Younker's, One hundred and sixteen acres, joining Jacob Neff, in Springfield township. All which will be sold by Public Vendue, at the Court-house, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth day of August next ensuing. The sales will continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of.

The terms of sale will be according to law, as follows, to wit. One fourth part of the purchase-money to be paid in ten days after sale, or the premises again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the said one fourth of the purchase-money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchase-money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And we the Agents do also, pursuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the said premises, or any of them, and creditors of the said Joseph Galloway, John Roberts, Alexander Bartram, John Smith, David Thompson, John Tolley, Enoch Story, Arthur Thomas, Abraham Carlisle, and Henry Younker, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Justices of the Supreme Court within the time limited by law, or they will be forever debarred from the recovery thereof.

GEORGE SMITH,)
July 28. THOMAS HALE,) Agents.

Mr. ADAMS, *Harford County, July 18, 1779.*

IT is matter of surprise to me, and indeed to every other person, who is acquainted with the difference subsisting between us, that you persevere in claiming any right to me, as your *apprentice*. In my reply to your former *advertisement*, I advanced reasons, which not only myself, but every disinterested person acquainted with the affair, thought sufficient to justify me in not returning.---It is not without considerable reluctance, that I now advance a few more; which your last performance obliges me to do.---Not repeating again, your telling me *to go and do for myself*, after assisting you and your family out of the reach of the *British savages, &c.* which I reasonably concluded to be a sufficient discharge, you must certainly believe I could not again think of returning to you, *to encounter with difficulties, which indeed were distressing*. The *difficulties* I mean, were not a close attendance to business; this I knew was both my duty and interest; but, indeed Sir, *a want of the necessaries of life, to strengthen me to discharge my duty*.---Here you say I "*transgress by incontestible evidence.*" But, Sir, I must beg leave to tell you, I speak the truth and lie not, and can support it by evidence as incontestible as yours.---A certain person, who resided in your house as a boarder, can tell you, how frequently they arose from table unsatisfied, in order to leave some fragments for me.---Perhaps you might not have known this; and I assure you, my natural disposition was such, that I was indeed ashamed to make my complaint either to you, or to authority, for a redress; and therefore concluded to exercise *patience*, hoping that *Providence* would order a way of deliverance for me; and is it not evident that a way was provided both *safe* and *honourable*, I having your *sanction* for my departure. To very little purpose indeed, is your proposing a reward of 100 *dollars* to any who will convey me to you, or to *New-Castle*; would it not answer your end to secure me in *Harford*? No, by no means; here you may depend I shall meet with *friends*,---*friends*, who will espouse the cause of, your much injured,

SAMUEL CUMINGS.

Mr. James Adams, Printer, in Wilmington. ¶

To be SOLD, by private SALE,

THE noted TAVERN, on Lancaster road, known by the name of *The Spread Eagle*, with ninety acres of land, twelve or fourteen whereof watered meadow, two large orchards, one of them grafted fruit, about six or seven years planted; the upland lately limed; with a tan-yard thereon, the bark and mill-house stone, lately built. For the particulars of sale, apply to JACOB HINKLE, living on the premises. ¶

Philadelphia, July 27, 1779.

ALL persons in the States of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Maryland and Delaware, that have received Continental Hides, either in exchange or to be tanned, for which they have not settled with the subscriber, or some other person acting immediately under his direction, are once more requested to call upon him, at his office, in Philadelphia, where he will attend during the month of August next, to adjust and finally settle all accounts in his department.

As he has resigned his office of Commissary General of Hides, they cannot expect any other advertisement from him.

GEORGE EWING,
¶ Commissary-General of Hides.

OCTORARA, *July 10, 1779.*

WHEREAS the subscriber did, on the 16th day of June last, give his Note of Hand unto THOMAS DORSEY, late of Strasburgh Village, for *Eleven Hundred and Twenty five Pounds*, payable in two weeks from the date.---It being in consideration for a Horse purchased of said Dorsey, which he sold without fault; but it was afterwards perceived that he was entirely blind in one eye and had been so for some time before sold. These are therefore to forewarn all persons whatever taking any assignment on said Note, as I am determined to defend myself against the payment thereof, by a due course of law.

¶ JAMES PORTER.

Warrington Township, York County, July 17, 1779.

WHEREAS my wife ESTHER hath eloped from my bed and board, on Tuesday, the 13th day of July instant, out of stubbornness, and I have great reason to believe she will contract debts; I therefore forewarn all and every person or persons not to credit her for any sum whatsoever on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts contracted by her.

WILLIAM KENNEDY. ‖ 3 *W.*

Philadelphia, July 24, 1779.

THE Committee of Public Accounts will attend at the State-house in Philadelphia, from the ninth day of August next until the first day of September, in order to settle the Public Accounts, of which Officers and others having Accounts depending with this Common-wealth are requested to take notice, and give their attendance with their proper vouchers and accounts.

JOHN LACEY, jun.
J. GARDNER,
DANIEL HEESTER, jun.
SAMUEL DALE.

N. B. The Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants are requested to be punctual in sending to the Committee certificates under their hands and seals, with the proper vouchers of the several sums of money by them advanced to the recruiting officers. 3 w.

Potts-Town, August 2, 1779.

WHEREAS Robert Dill, A. C. I. has set up a public advertisement in this town, accusing us of propagating and spreading a report of his having sold Continental Salt out of the store: This is therefore to acquaint him and the public, that we never said he sold *Continental Salt*, but that he, the said Dill, sold salt out of the *Continental Store*, is what we said and can testify. ¶ DETERICK MATTERY, ADAM CLACKNER.

FOR SALE,

LYING on both sides of *Licking Run*, in the county of *Fauquier*, 30 miles from *Fredericksburg*, and about 26 from *Dumfries*, a tract of land containing 2360 acres, of which, by computation, between 3 and 400 are low grounds. There are 160,000 corn, and as many tobacco hills now in crop, besides fields of small grain and for pasture, so that twenty hands may be put on the plantations to advantage; 25 acres of the low grounds are in timothy and clover. This land is well adapted to all kinds of crops which the climate will admit of. There are five good tobacco houses, and one indifferent one, a dwelling-house with four rooms, an overseer's house, negroe quarters, near 80,000 bricks burnt, and a considerable quantity of timber in place for carrying on a tolerable large building. The land will be shewn by Mr. WILLIAM MORGAN, living on the premises, and terms known of HUGH NELSON.

York, Virginia, July 20, 1779. ¶

Philadelphia, August 2, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a General Meeting of the Commissioners for the City and County of Philadelphia, will be held in their Chamber, at the Court house, on Saturday, the 14th instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in order to take into consideration, and proceed against such Collectors of the Public Taxes, as shall then appear delinquents, agreeable to the laws of this State. *By Order of the Board,*

¶ GEORGE HONEY, Jun. Clk.

August 1, 1779.

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN, this morning, out of the house of BARNABY OWING, living on Haddonfield road, three miles from Cooper's ferry, one Silver Table-Spoon, marked S. P. A. one Pap-Spoon, marked W. S. five Tea-Spoons, marked S. P. A. 4 marked S. P. Any person apprehending the thief and spoons, so that the owner may have them again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or FIFTY DOLLARS for the Spoons only, paid by BARNABY OWEN.

*** It is requested that Silversmiths or others will stop the said Spoons, if offered for sale. ¶

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Upper-Dublin township, Philadelphia county, on the 13th day of July, a Dutch SERVANT MAID, named *Carolina Bosinger*, alias *Lania*, about 30 years of age, she has lost one of her eyes, and has a thin spare visage, with black hair, a middle sized woman, and talks bad English; had on and took with her 5 short gowns, 2 calico, 1 linen, 1 worsted stripe, 1 linen stripe, 3 linsey petticoats, 2 white aprons. She was imported some years ago, and purchased by Peter Miller, living in Northampton, and sold to John Hist, sold again to George Snider, and sold again to John Garat, and purchased by the subscriber. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that her master may have her again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

‖ ARTHUR BROADES.

JOHN DIAMOND, ROPE-MAKER, in Market-street, above Sixth-street, the house formerly occupied by Thomas Tisdell, Rope-maker, deceased, makes and sells, wholesale and retail, viz. Sewing, whipping, seine and blocking TWINE; log, deep-sea, and hand lead lines; fishing lines of all sorts; bedcord, sacking-bottom lines, leading lines, jack lines, plow-traces, halters, &c. Considerable allowance made to those who buy to sell again. ‖ 2 *M.*

Roxbury township, Morris county, New-Jersey, June 12, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, a BAY HORSE, five years old, about 14½ high, with a star in his forehead, and two white snips, one between his nostrils, and the other between that and the star, and his right hind leg is white half way up to his ham. Likewise a BLACK MARE, about 15 hands high, with a star in her forehead, and a little white on both her hind feet. Those horses are both natural pacers. Whoever takes up and secures the said horses, so that the owner may get them again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by MICHAEL AUBLE. ¶

WAR-OFFICE, July 26, 1779.

WHEREAS the Board have received information from Colonel Bland, commanding at the Convention Barracks, near Charlotteville in Virginia, that considerable desertions have taken place among the troops of the Convention, many of whom leave the post with an intent to rejoin the enemy: All officers in the service of the United States are therefore directed to be vigilant in detecting and apprehending deserters from those troops. The civil officers in the respective States where such deserters may be found, are earnestly requested to give their assistance in securing them; and the well affected inhabitants will do essential service to their country, by taking into custody all British deserters travelling from the southward, and delivering them to the next Commissary of Prisoners, or committing them to the nearest gaol. A practice of administering the States oath of allegiance to deserters from the convention troops, and then supplying them with passes, has heretofore been too prevalent, and productive of very pernicious consequences, by affording them a safe and easy method of escaping to places in the possession of the British army. Those magistrates and other officers of justice, who have been induced to receive such oaths, and grant passes in consequence thereof, are earnestly called upon to discontinue a practice so injurious to the States: And as those passes have been obtained merely with a design to facilitate their escape to the enemy, the soldiers possessed of them are notwithstanding to be secured, and treated as deserters. They are generally clad in short coarse linen coats or coatees, and linen overalls; and carry their regimental coats in knapsacks.

The troops under the convention of Saratoga consist of the 9th, 20th, 21st, 24th, 47th and 62d regiments, a detachment of the 33d regiment, Lord Balcarriss's corps, and royal artillery, British; and of the Brunswick dragoons, regiments of Reidesel, Barner, Rhetz, Specht, Hesse Hanau, Hessian artillery and battalion of grenadiers, German. The regiments and corps are particularized, as the numbers and devices on the buttons of many of their uniforms may tend to discover the desertion of the owners.

By order of the Board,
P. SCULL, Secretary.

The printers of the different States are desired to insert this advertisement in their papers.

WOOL CARDS,

Esteemed equal to English Cards, MADE and SOLD, by Wholesale or Retail, by

Nathan & David Sellers,

In Sixth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, Philadelphia.

Who have for sale IRON WIRE of various Sizes, suitable for Hooks and Eyes, Hair-pins, Binding-wire, Knitting-needles, &c. &c. Considerable Allowance is made to those who purchase Cards by Wholesale.

PAPER-MOLDS

Of all Kinds, and other Wire-work suitable for Paper-makers, Millers, &c. made in the neatest and best Manner by the said NATHAN SELLERS.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, near the Head of North-East, Cæcil County, Maryland, a Negroe Man, called TONEY, about 5 feet 10 inches high, slim built, and his wife RACHEL, with young child, she is about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a tawny complexion, has some of her fore teeth out, has a very sour look and is very bold and saucy; they are both between 30 and 40 years of age; their clothes is uncertain; it is thought they have a pass with them and may change their names and pass for free Negroes. Whoever will give information where they are concealed, or secure them in any gaol on the continent, shall have the above reward, paid by

April 14, 1779. ¶ JOHN HALL.

Philadelphia, July 19, 1779.

GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE.

IN pursuance of the Resolve of Congress of January the second last, respecting the Emissions of Continental Bills of Credit, dated May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, there have been destroyed in this Office *Two Millions Three Hundred and Forty Thousand Five Hundred and Thirty One Dollars* of the Emission of May 20th; and *One Million Five Hundred and Twelve Thousand Two Hundred and Thirty Five Dollars* of the Emission of April 11th.---Amounting in the whole to THREE MILLIONS, EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY TWO THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY SIX DOLLARS.

The several Printers in the United States are requested to insert the above advertisement in their respective papers.

FRANCIS HOPKINSON,
Treasurer of Loans.

JUST PUBLISHED, and now SELLING at BELL's *BOOK-STORE, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-street, Philadelphia.*

A NARRATIVE of Colonel ETHAN ALLEN'S CAPTIVITY, from the Time of his being taken by the British, near Montreal, on the 25th Day of September, in the Year 1775, to the Time of his Exchange, on the 6th Day of May, 1778: Containing his VOYAGES and TRAVELS, with the most remarkable Occurrences respecting himself, and many other Continental Prisoners of different Ranks and Characters, which fell under his Observation in the Course of the same; particularly the Destruction of the Prisoners at New-York, by General Sir William Howe, in the Years 1776 and 1777. Interspersed with some POLITICAL OBSERVATIONS. Written by himself, and now published for the information of the Curious in all Nations.---*Price Ten Paper Dollars.*

When God from Chaos gave this World TO BE,
Man then be form'd, and form'd him TO BE FREE.
American Independence, a Poem. FRENEAU.

N. B. DILWORTH's SPELLING-BOOKS by the Dozen, Gross, five Hundred, or one Thousand, are now selling by *Robert Bell*, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-street, Philadelphia. Said *Bell* also sells, LITERATURE in all Arts, Sciences and Languages, to those Sentimentalists, who are so truly scientific, as to be persuaded in their own Minds that the Enjoyment of Books is superior to any Pleasure arising from the Contemplation of Gold, Silver, or Paper Dollars. ¶

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living in the District of Southwark, a large BAY MARE, 15 hands high, big bellied, branded with a horse-shoe on both shoulders, but appears much plainer on one side than the other, switch tail, and not shod. Also went with her, a black yearling FILLEY, both hind legs white. Whoever takes up the said Mare and Filley, so that the owner may get them again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by JOSEPH CASSIN. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.